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The other important bill is an act in amendment of the several chapters of the general laws concerning the revenue of the state and the taxation of property. It provides in detail for every other recommendation of the committee with the exception of the question of a uniform date of assessment for all cities and towns; of a law fixing a minimum wage for city and town assessors, and of a law levying a state tax on collateral inheritances.

It is doubtful whether either of these two important measures will be passed by this general assembly. The changes from the present statutes in some cases are so radical that several public hearings will be absolutely necessary before these bills can be brought before either branch of the legislature—and the sixty days session is nearly over.

If no law is passed, the joint special committee still remains in existence to investigate more fully the taxation and revenue problem, or to strengthen any weak points in its drafted bills that another year's research may bring to light.

GRACE SHERWOOD.

**Tuberculosis: County Laboratories and County Tuberculosis Hospitals in New York.** Under the New York act of 1908, which gives the board of supervisors of a county the power to establish county laboratories with a thoroughly trained and competent bacteriologist in charge, county laboratories have already been established in at least four counties, other counties are contemplating taking the step and still others have taken advantage of the provision of the law whereby the board of supervisors of a county which has not established a county laboratory and a county bacteriologist, may make a contract with a county or city which has a laboratory and a bacteriologist, for the performance of such services as the board of supervisors may deem necessary in the interests of public health.

This radical step in the direction of county aid to public health was followed in 1909 by the passage of an act for the establishment and maintenance of county hospitals for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The board of supervisors of any county, may, by a majority vote establish such a tuberculosis hospital for which they shall appoint a board of managers, five in number, two of them to be physicians and their term of office to be for five years, with one term expiring annually. The board of managers appoints the superintendent, fixes salaries within the limits of the appropriations made by the board of supervisors, has general supervision, makes rules and regulations, maintains an effec-

tive inspection, holds meetings at least once a month at the hospital and an annual meeting prior to the meeting of the board of supervisors at which appropriations are to be considered, keeps records, certifies accounts and makes annual reports and recommendations to the board of supervisors. The superintendent, who shall not be a member of the board of managers and who shall be a graduate of an incorporated medical college with at least three years actual experience in practice, is the chief executive officer, under such bond as the board of managers may determine and subject to their rules and regulations. He equips the hospital suitably, supervises and controls records, accounts, buildings and internal affairs, maintains discipline, makes further rules and regulations, appoints and discharges resident officers and employees, causes records and accounts to be kept up from day to day and ready for the annual report, examines, receives, keeps record of, and discharges patients and collects and receives all money. Applications for admission are made on blanks furnished by the hospital and signed by a reputable physician. Patients who are able to pay in full or in part for hospital care are required to do so at the rate of the average cost per capita. Patients are also admitted from counties having no tuberculosis hospitals established, the cost of their maintenance paid either by the patient or the superintendent of the poor in the county in which the patient is a resident. The board of managers has access at all times to the hospital and its records, which are also subject to the inspection of duly authorized representatives of the state board of charities, state department of health, state charities aid association and board of supervisors of the county. Provision is made for tuberculosis hospitals already existing in connection with county almshouses to be subject to the requirements and enjoy the benefits of this law as though they had been established under it.

ETHEL CLELAND.

**Uniform State Legislation.** Powerful agencies are turning their attention to the promotion of uniform laws among the states. Results already obtained are significant of the possibilities in this movement which had a great national expression in the conference of the Civic Federation at Washington January 16, 1910.

The closer commercial relations of the people of the states are breaking down the needless restrictions which benefit no one, but hamper free industry. The frequent miscarriage of justice through petty differences in state laws has aroused thinking people to the evils of non-uniform